

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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NUMBER 133.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRETICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,  
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

Subscription Prices.—In Advance.—Daily Journal \$1.00 per month; \$3.00 per quarter; \$10.00 per annum. If not paid at the time of discontinuance, or at any other time, it will be sent until paid. Remittance by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk. Rates of Advertising in the Louisville Journal for Regular Advertisements.

One square, 10 lines. Do, each additional line. Do, one week. Do, two weeks. Do, three weeks. Do, one month. Do, two months. Do, three months. Do, four months. Do, five months. Do, six months. Do, seven months. Do, eight months. Do, nine months. Do, one year.

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Advertisements published at intervals—\$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half-price. Marriage and death notices as usual. Obituaries and funeral notices as usual.

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Written notices must be given to take out and stop advertisements of any kind before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge full price. No contract of year advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice, and no charge will be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1858.

A correspondent whom we take great pleasure in obliging asks us to inform him who is the author of the "Arabian Nights," and what is the meaning and origin of the proverb, "A Roland for an Oliver." He says that the first he has "either forgotten or never knew." We think it highly probable that he never knew. We certainly do not know, and have never heard of anybody who does.

The "Arabian Nights" has been the subject of loving devotion to the most accomplished Orientalists for the last century and a half, but, so far as we know, the boldest of them have not ventured even to speculate on the authorship of the remarkable work. Neither the country nor the century in which the fables that compose it originally appeared has been ascertained with any degree of certainty. The most definite as well as authentic view of its origin seems to be that of Von Hammer, the celebrated German Orientalist, who is of the opinion that these wondrous tales originated in India, were subsequently transplanted to Persia, and finally were incorporated into the Arabian literature, early in the eighth century. Wherever they first sprang up, it is, in the nature of the case, almost as impossible to trace the course of their formation until they acquired the shape in which they found their way into Europe as it would be to trace the development of a tree, pointing out the particular bursts of storm or sunshine that stimulated its expansion. They are popular growths rather than individual compositions.

The origin of the phrase, "A Roland for an Oliver," is also disputed, but its meaning, we believe, is unquestioned. It means a successful retort. When, in almost any strife, but especially in passages of wit, a man gives another as good as he sends, he may be said to give him a "Roland for an Oliver." Our impression is that the most generally accepted account of its origin is a very spirited rivalry between two notorious wags of the olden times who bore these names respectively. If we are wrong, we beg some of our readers, curious in such matters, to correct us.

Our correspondent concludes his courteous note by requesting us to publish, if convenient, a certain parody on Poe's "Raven," which appeared, he says, in a New Orleans paper several years ago, the purport of which is "the appearance of a spirit to a delinquent subscriber with the account for the paper." We should like exceedingly, whilst obliging our correspondent, to give some of our readers the benefit of this apparition, but unfortunately we have as little power over the musty files of our contemporaries as over the "vasty deep" itself.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, speaking of Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, says: "She is just exactly the woman we should be afraid of. Lucr Stone and Lola Montez are sharp enough to bore a whole row of teeth, but with the stout Harriot we should expect to be solemnly frowned down, in a heavy dictatorial way which would crush the spirit out of Mercutio."

The editor of the Commercial is mistaken. We can assure him that Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, with all her oddities of opinion, is one of the most amiable, genial, simple-minded, sunny-hearted persons living. If he knew her, he would be charmed by the excellence and brightness of her nature.

We are requested to state that, should the state of the weather or any other cause at any time require the closing of the Portland avenue to drays the railroad will undertake, for the accommodation of merchants, to carry a limited amount of freight between Louisville and Portland, say a few hundred tons per day. In a few weeks the railroad will, we understand, be prepared to carry any amount of freight that may offer. The charge will be six cents per drayload, including drayage to and from the road at both ends.

Officer Bligh arrested an Irishman named Charles McCarty last evening on a charge of evil fame. He had in his possession an instrument for opening locks, usually called an outsider, and a small knife used by pickpockets.

SUGAR.—A private dispatch from New Orleans of yesterday's date quotes fully fair sugar at 5 1/2 and prime at 6 1/2, and molasses 30c, and firm.

[For the Louisville Journal.]  
TO EMMA ALICE BROWNE,  
ON SEEING HER PICTURE.

BY WM. JAMES LITTLE.

I never have seen thee, but thy voice  
Has whistled in my dreams  
Like the soft gush of western winds  
Or murmuring of streams.  
And thy sweet tones in accents sweet  
Have lingered in my ear  
Like joyous melodies of old  
Where bliss again to hear.

Fame tells me thou art beautiful  
And generous and kind,  
A spirit fit for brighter spheres  
In thought, in form, and mind.  
Thy strains are echoes of a soul  
Touched by the magic art,  
Such strains of poetry reflect  
The fountain of the heart.

The music of thy fairy lyre  
Floats dreamy o'er the sense,  
Forgetful of the hand that woke  
Th' o'er-mastering eloquence;  
Like roses that unconscious cast  
Their fragrance on the breeze,  
Or like a gorgeous isle that wastes  
Its bloom on sunny seas.

Sweet lady, may thy minstrel heart  
No shade of sorrow know,  
Nor may one harsh-string lose its tone,  
Touched by the hand of love.  
What's grief or grief thy soul shall feel  
Thy genius break the spell,  
May life be an oasis where  
Thy minstrel-bird shall dwell.

ANNEYWOOD, near Greensburg, Ky., Jan., 1858.

"THE VIRGINIANS."—The Washington correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer has the following very sensible remarks touching the current strictures on Thackeray's new novel:

The dispute now going on respecting Thackeray's definition of the life and character of Washington, in his new novel entitled "The Virginians," now in course of publication in Harper's Magazine, is creating considerable interest in literary circles here. We profess to know rather more of the person and social character of the Father of his Country than people living at the other end of the land. His home and early associations were in this country, and we have or have had living among us those who knew him intimately when alive.

While, therefore, we yield to none in the respect and reverence due to his memory, we are accustomed to regard him as more mortal than a demigod. It is simply ridiculous to suppose that in his earlier days, the period adopted by Thackeray, he was in any respect elevated by a sort of selfishness above his fellow-men. He was a very young man, without doubt, but he was not an angel. It will not do to regard him at that period as a nursing god, feeding only on honey and dew, and breathing a perfume of holiness, propriety, and impulses that are common to all mortals in their declining state.

Mr. Thackeray represents him as he was at that age, probably to the life. Such was undoubtedly his intention, and we hold here that it is unfair to ascribe to him improper motives, at least until we see how he disposes of his hero in the end. The attack upon Thackeray is more probably designed to reach his publishers, and professional jealousy of the admirable Monthly of the Harpers has seized upon this as the most salient point from which to appeal to the sympathies of the public.

This last imputation of the Inquirer's correspondent may not be very charitable, but, after carefully examining the passages of "The Virginians" to which exception has been taken, we can't help thinking it highly plausible. Many excellent persons, no doubt, having their thoughts fixed on the historic Washington, the Washington whom the world knows and reveres, feel sincerely indignant at a novelist, and a foreign novelist, too, who disturbs this grand conception with the passions and the joys of youth, forgetting that, perhaps, a biographer, if faithful to his charge, might be compelled to do the same thing. This is a weakness which we can understand and pardon. It is an intelligible, a generous weakness. But it is not so easy to comprehend without condemning a similar demonstration on the part of astute and experienced critics. They must certainly know better. And if so, their motive, whatever it is, cannot be a proper one. However this may be, we entirely agree with the correspondent of the Inquirer that the strictures in question, by whomsoever made, are not merely unjust and narrow but absurd. They may do the author of "The Virginians" good, but not the slightest injury.

A SLENDID MACHINE.—We saw in operation yesterday at the foundry of Hawley, Billings, & Co., corner of Eighth and Water streets, an engine built for Governor Morehead, to be used on his plantation for a cotton gin and rotary saw mill. It is one of the finest pieces of workmanship we have ever seen, and runs with a charm. It is put up only temporarily, without any particular care, yet it works with extraordinary smoothness and precision. We were close by it, and had we not seen it we should not have known it was in operation.

The work in this establishment is superintended by Mr. Billings, who has no superior as a machinist. The engine has twenty inches stroke and weighs something over 8,000 pounds. The whole machinery, including boiler, will weigh only about 17,000 pounds. Its cost is \$850, which is the New York price for such an engine.

Mr. Billings is about constructing a portable engine similar to that manufactured by the Newark Works, and exhibited at the last Agricultural Fair. The cost will not be more than that of the Newark engine, which is \$650.

Messrs. Hawley, Billings, & Co., manufacture also all descriptions of brass work, and as cheap and beautiful as is made at any point in the country. It is the duty of our citizens, and especially our business men, not only to patronize such establishments, but to use their influence in getting patronage for them. To the South, especially, our manufacturers offer superior advantages. While the work is done equally as cheap as at the North, the cost of transportation from here is less.

A young gentleman of Indiana, just from Berlin, asserts that the stories regarding Gov. Wright's parsimony and oddities, which have been so widely circulated, are all gammon. He affirms that the Governor deports himself according to the customs of the country, is assiduous in his duties, is very popular with all classes of citizens, and especially so with Americans.

Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, abuses us for supporting the Administration, and accuses us as a "scoundrel of the first water." If we had to return the compliment we should call him a "scoundrel of the first brandy and water."—N. Y. Herald.

We readily admit that our "brandy and water," when we take any, is like the scoundrelism of Bennett, of the first order.

The Washington correspondent of the Tribune says that "the Tariff Investigating Committee are very close-mouthed, but their actions evidently show that they smell woolen." If their investigation is successful somebody will be apt to smell something considerably better than woolen.

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was about at a stand last evening, with 8 feet 2 inches water in the canal by the mark and 6 1/2 feet on the falls.

The David Gibson was still aground on the falls last evening. She had a large coal barge alongside, on which most of her freight had been placed. She was afloat once, but swung back on the rocks again harder than ever. It is doubtful whether she will be got off.

For New Orleans.—The large and elegant steamer James Montgomery, Capt. Sam. Montgomery, will leave for New Orleans this evening. Travelers cannot find a safer boat than the Montgomery. She has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and competent officers.

For Memphis.—The fleet steamer Alvin Adams is the packet for Memphis this evening. She is commanded by Capt. Lamb, and Messrs. Halliday and Golding have charge of the office. The Adams has splendid accommodations, and makes her trips with the regularity of clockwork. She connects at Memphis with one of the New Orleans packets. The Adams arrived last evening. We are indebted to her clerks for favors.

The fine packet John Briggs will arrive at Portland at 8 o'clock this morning and return to Henderson this evening. Mr. P. M. Garner, her clerk, telegraphed from Evansville that she has the largest trip of the season. We recommend the Briggs to travelers and shippers.

The Telegraph No. 3 is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

The Emma Dean was detained here till after dark last night repairing the connection pipe.

We are indebted to Messrs. Edwards and Vanmetre, of the Bracket, for a copy of the manifest.

The Pittsburg captains have agreed on the following rates of freight from that port:

To Cincinnati—First class 25c; second class 20c; third class 15c.  
Pittsburg Articles—First class 20c; second class 15c; third class 12 1/2c. Rates to Louisville 5c per hundred advance.

THE NOVEL SHOOTING MATCH.—It has been announced that Capt. Travis has accepted a wager to shoot, at three shots, three oranges, placed upon the head and bands of a boy. It is certainly a most remarkable feat, only equalled by that of the great Wm. Tell, with his "cross-bow and arrow," shooting an apple off his son's head. It will require an extraordinary amount of coolness, nerve, judgment, and precision even to make the attempt and much more to accomplish it successfully, as we are certain the Captain will do. Great steadiness of nerve and acute sight are required to thus delicately play with hair triggers, while aiming at an orange on the head of a gentle and confiding youth, who trusts his life to your keeping for the time being. When we reflect that the least tremor or movement of a muscle may be sufficient to cause a premature discharge, and that the deviation of the fraction of an inch from the precise aim might terminate fatally to this trusting lad, the feat appears as fearfully wonderful as it is certainly novel.

Capt. Travis is a man of medium height and size and well formed. He has a mild blue eye, with a very earnest expression. In manner he is perfectly easy. With a high degree of suavity, he combines great coolness. He is the very man to execute what he proposes, possessing, as he does, all the requisites necessary to accomplish his aim and hit his object. The pistol which he intends to use in this trial shot is one made by Morgan James, of Utica, New York, who has no superior in such workmanship. The oranges are each to be 2 1/2 inches in diameter; one is placed on the top of his head and one on the back of each hand, the arms being extended. In this position, at the distance of ten paces or thirty feet, facing the shooter, and with no intervening object, Capt. John Travis proposes to hit each orange, and has only three shots to hit the three oranges. The feat is to be performed in this city in June next. The boy who is to support the oranges is ten years of age, and a bright and sprightly lad. He has every confidence in the ability of Capt. Travis to hit each object, and has equally as much in his own nerve, which cannot be surpassed. He is now under daily training. The boy's feet are placed twelve inches apart and his hands upon his hips. The Captain shoots through the angle made by the bending of the arms and between the feet. This is done to accustom the boy to the firing, and, if possible, give him more confidence and make him feel at ease. From what we have seen, he possesses all the nerve requisite to the perfect accomplishment of this most extraordinary feat. The little fellow is a native of Louisville, and his mother is always present during the practising. She is entirely satisfied that it will result in safety to her son.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Last evening, a lad named McCoy, about 13 years of age, the son of a widow who resides on the north side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, fell in attempting to get on the Portland car while it was in motion, and the wheels passed over his right leg below the knee. The car was immediately stopped and he was taken on board. When he was taken up, the first remark he made was, "What will my mother do?" The lad was selling papers, and had often boarded the cars in that manner, though repeatedly warned of the danger.

The leg was amputated last evening by Professor Flint, while the patient was under the influence of chloroform.

The Twenty-second of February was appropriately observed in Mayslick. A procession of citizens, Odd Fellows, and college pupils, led by the splendid brass band of the village, was formed and marched to the Baptist church, where prayer, vocal and instrumental music, orations, &c., took place.

Joseph K. Sumrall, J. Sprigg Chambers, and J. B. Herndon were the orators of the day.

The celebration closed with a grand concert at night, which was liberally patronized.

The city council was in session last night. A writ of mandamus was issued some weeks ago by Judge Muir, of the circuit court, against the council, requiring them to have the Court-house finished. The board of aldermen passed a resolution appropriating \$600 for a plan and specifications to finish it. We do not know whether it passed the council.

The collectors made their returns, which were approved.

The idea that the Emperor Napoleon intends to become for a time his own Home Secretary, it appears, also entertained in "well informed circles" in Paris, and this intention is said to have been the motive for appointing a military man to the office of Minister of the Interior.

We learn from the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times that an expedition is about starting from that place to Albuquerque, N. M. Dr. Shumard, the geologist and physician, who accompanied Capt. Marcy in his explorations on the Plains, the Times says, will head the expedition.

It will be seen from the Congressional proceedings that the Lecompton party in the House has rejected a motion for a committee to inquire into the charges preferred against the President and Cabinet of using their official power and patronage to influence members on the Kansas question.

[From this morning's Journal.]

## XXXVII CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Thursday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Senate.—At one o'clock the Kansas question was resumed.

Mr. Hammond contended that the Lecompton constitution embodied the will of the people of Kansas, for the convention itself was an assemblage of the people in their highest capacity.

Mr. H. said he understood that the Senator from Illinois had declared that he opposed the Lecompton constitution only on one point, namely: because he was not satisfied that it embodied the will of the people.

Mr. Douglas replied. That was not exactly his position. He thought there were other irregularities, but he would waive those if he could be assured that the constitution embodied the will of the people.

Mr. Hammond had understood that Mr. Douglas maintained that all other irregularities could be cured by Congress, and that was some ground for difference between them. But the question is, how can the will of the people of Kansas be ascertained? He thought Douglas was in error in saying that the Lecompton constitution was the creature of the Territorial Legislature, and thought that from that error had probably arisen all his subsequent errors upon that subject. How is it possible that the convention could be a creature of the Territorial Legislature? The convention was an assemblage of the people in their highest sovereign capacity—about to perform the highest possible act of sovereignty.

The Territorial Legislature was a mere provisional government—petty corporation—appointed and paid by Congress, without a particle of sovereign power, and therefore could not interfere with sovereignty, although that sovereignty was still inchoate. Congress could not interfere with the convention—could not confer power upon the Legislature to interfere with it, for Congress isn't sovereign—it has no power to act outside the limits of the Constitution. It has no right to carry into effect the supreme will of any people if it has not been expressed in that Constitution; therefore Congress is not sovereign, neither does it hold the sovereignty of Congress—that sovereignty resides in thirty-one sovereign States. He then proceeded to argue that the Lecompton constitution was a legal instrument, even if it embodied the will of a majority of the people of Kansas. Constitutions are often made by minorities. The Constitution of this Union was made by a minority, and in 1840 a minority laid in their hands power to abolish it, for at that time six out of twenty-six States held numerical majorities. He alluded to the charges of fraud in Kansas. He presumed there had been frauds on both sides, and thought the least said was soonest mended.

The true object of the opponents of the Lecompton constitution was the agitation of the slavery question. They wanted to introduce the elements of discord into the Democratic party. It is singular that while claiming a majority in Kansas they should be beaten at every election. Discussing the question of slavery, he spoke of the prosperity of the South, and said that the condition of the slave was better than the poor white laborers of the North. More beggars could be seen in one day in New York than during a whole lifetime in the South. He closed by saying that if the South was obliged to surrender to the government after sixty years, they would surrender it with a country abundant in prosperity, incalculable in strength, and the wonder and admiration of the world.

Mr. Doolittle alluded to threats made from certain quarters that Charles Sumner would be admitted under the Lecompton constitution the Union would be dissolved. Did he believe such a great national catastrophe could follow, or was at all likely, he confessed that the consideration would be entitled to great weight. He did not believe all the politicians in Washington could dissolve the Union. Referring to boasts made that if Fremont had been elected he never would have been inaugurated, he said the Republicans would stand by the Union, whoever was elected President, and then he read a glowing eulogy on the Union. Without concluding, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

House.—Mr. Hoard again disclaimed all party spirit, or any intention to wound the feelings of any man. When he introduced the proposition he did not suppose there would be any opposition. He contended that it was a legitimate subject of inquiry; that common fame was a sufficient ground for investigation; that it is a common rumor that the Executive is now endeavoring to control the action of the House as has been heretofore endeavored. It was a common rumor that he had been investigated in Walcott's case. In moving the inquiry it was not in pursuit of a victim, but an offender. He said he was informed that Mr. Morris had twice endeavored to get the floor to make some affirmation of statements which Burns denied, relative to his vote in reference to the Lecompton message being referred to the committee on territories. Messrs. Smith and Morris, of Illinois, had both informed him (Hoard) that Burns was previously relied on as an anti-Lecompton man.

Mr. Blair repeated the conversation with Morris, corroborating Hoard's statements.

Mr. Nicholas said, when common fame was presented as a ground for investigation, it was beneath the dignity of the House. The allegation against his colleague was false. He never expected, as charged, an appointment to the marshalship of Ohio. Members all know without investigation the power of patronage brought to bear in favor of the passage of the administration measures. This had been the practice of all administrations.

Mr. Giddings asked Nichols to make an exception in favor of John Quincy Adams, who once declared on this floor that while President he never but on one occasion asked an appointment; that was of a deputy postmaster, in whose favor he wrote a note to McLean, who declared the applicant was unfit; and there the matter ended.

Mr. Nichols replied that there were honorable exceptions. As to Burns's vote, no member had stated on his own responsibility any reason or motive for his change. He moved to lay the subject on the table, including the resolution in relation to Burns which Hoard had offered except as a substitute.

This substitute provided for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any collusion had taken place between the President and Burns, and whether improper attempts had been made directly or indirectly to influence the action of any member of this House on any measure on which the House has acted or has under consideration, with power to send for persons and papers.

The subject was tabled by 92 against 80. Mr. Quitman called up his volunteer bill. He was opposed to a permanent increase of the standing army. He believed volunteers better adapted to the present emergency, combating the charge that volunteers are inferior to regulars. He contended that the former are governed by higher considera-

tions than the latter; he also referred with pride to hundreds of thousands who, at the first sound of the bugle, had offered their services in the Mexican war. He mentioned the fact that volunteers don't desert, while four thousand of the regular army had deserted in one year.

Pending the consideration of the subject, House adjourned.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 4.

The Democratic State Convention met in the hall of the House at 10 1/2 o'clock and was called to order by Mr. Backus, chairman of the State Committee. Victor E. Piolet, of Bradford, was elected temporary president, and C. J. Rhodes, of Lancaster, and Benj. Granter secretaries.

A number of contested seats were passed over for the present.

Wm. Hopkins, of Washington, moved the appointment of a committee of one for each Senatorial district by the President to select permanent officers. Mr. S. C. Casseday, of Philadelphia, moved to amend by providing for the convention to proceed to elect a President vice voice, and the delegates from the Senatorial districts to choose one Vice President each.

The chair put the question. A number of delegates called for the yeas and nays. The chair decided that it was impossible to call them, as they had no alphabetical list. The call was insisted upon. The chair insisted upon his decision. The question was put to vote. The chair decided the amendment lost and the original resolution carried. Great confusion and excitement prevailed. Finally the chair yielded and withdrew his decision, and the yeas and nays were taken. Order was restored. The amendment was lost—yeas 59, nays 68.

Resolutions were adopted providing that the representatives and senatorial delegates from the several districts choose one member to the committees. Adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon Session.—John L. Dawson was elected permanent president. He made a lengthy speech. After referring to the duties to be performed, and complimenting the administration, Packer urged the propriety of giving some decided expression of sentiment on Kansas. He reviewed the affairs connected therewith, and argued that the Lecompton constitution was a legally formed and legal instrument. If it embodies only the views of the minority, the fault is with the majority in not attending elections. It ought to be ratified by Congress and admitted. The party would sustain no permanent injury by endorsing the course of the national administration. It was a party principle which would march steadily on to success. The speech was frequently greeted with applause.

A committee on resolutions was appointed. A motion that all resolutions regarding the policy of the party be referred to the committee without debate was adopted.

Wright moved that no nominations be made until the platform was adopted. This gave rise to a spirited debate. A reason was asked for his movement. The precedent of the Cincinnati convention was given in reply. The President of the convention was charged with having picked the committee with all Lecompton men. The President replied that, if so, it was accidental. A motion was made to add additional members. Wright's motion finally prevailed. The motion for an addition of 4 was negative—yeas 47, nays 82. A motion to increase to 33 was negative—yeas 20 to 102. Adjourned till evening.

Evening Session.—Committee not able to report, adjourned till morning.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., March 4.

The steamer R. J. Lockwood, a new boat just finished, commanded by Capt. Lamothe, while running out from our wharf on an excursion trip to a woodyard, took fire in the watchman's room, or cook house, and was wrapped in flames in a short time. From sixty to seventy-five ladies and gentlemen were on board. The pilot, a manly, brave fellow, stood at his wheel and succeeded in running her on the Kentucky shore, when every person jumped ashore in safety. Some jumped from the hurricane deck. The boat swung around and floated down the Kentucky shore about three hundred yards and sunk. We understand there is no insurance on the boat. She is a total loss. The passengers will all return to-night, as the ferry boats have gone after them. The suspense is great. It was a fearful sight indeed.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Senator Clark intimated moving an amendment to the Kansas bill, admitting Kansas as a State on condition that the power to amend the constitution be expressly reserved to the people whenever they see proper, and that neither its admission with the Lecompton constitution nor the constitution itself shall be construed or have force to revive or re-enact, after the admission, any law or regulation repealed by the Territorial Legislature before the passage of this act, without the re-enactment of the State Legislature of Kansas after its admission.

Contrary to the position assumed by Gen. Shields and other prominent gentlemen, the Senate committee on the judiciary have completed a report concluding with a resolution that Kansas be admitted as a State in this Union. This denies to Mr. Shields the right to be admitted to a seat in the Senate.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4.

In the State Senate, to-day, the bill forcing all the banks to resume specie payments by the first of November was ordered for engrossment.

In the House of Delegates, the Orange and Alexandria Railroad appropriation bill was defeated by a majority of one. This indicates the defeat of all similar bills now before the Legislature.

NEW YORK, March 4.

The steamer City of Washington sailed to-day for Liverpool, and took out \$70,000 in specie.

The steamer Messrs Taylor for Aspinwall and the St. Louis will sail on Saturday instead of Friday.

KEESVILLE, N. Y., March 4.

Spencer's row, in this village, took fire last evening and was burned to the ground. The post office adjacent was saved. The losers are mostly insured.

CINCINNATI, March 4.

The Indianapolis Republican State Convention assembled this morning.

The following nominations were made: For Judges of the Supreme Court, Horace P. Biddle, A. W. Hendrick, Simon Yandes; W. D. Griswold, Attorney General; W. F. Ottes, Treasurer of State; John W. Harper, Auditor; W. A. Peele, Secretary of State; John Young, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The proceedings were harmonious. Resolutions were passed that our national government ought to be so administered as to promote harmony between different sections of the country, secure the affections of the people of the United States, and command the respect of the earth. No State ought to be received into the Union before its constitution is fairly submitted to its people. An attempt is now being made by the present administration to force the Lecompton constitution upon Kansas. It is a gross outrage, calculated to destroy the peace and harmony of the country.

Resolved, That freedom is national and slavery sectional; that Bright and Fitch are not proper representatives of this State in the Senate, and ought to be ousted therefrom.

## THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, March 4.

New York—Clear; wind a w; mercury 18.

Portland—Clear; wind n w; mercury 19.

St. John's—Cloudy; wind n; mercury 24.

Boston—Clear; wind w; mercury 19.

Springfield, Mass.—Clear; mercury 12.

Hartford—Clear; mercury 15.

Philadelphia—Clear; wind n; mercury 18.

Harrisburg—Cloudy; wind n w; mercury 18.

Cincinnati—Clear; mercury 21.

Tusculum—Clear; wind n; mercury 45, barometer 29.55.

Memphis—Clear; wind a w; mercury 45.



# **EVENING BULLETIN.**

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1858.

In a recent discussion before the London Society of Arts, Mr. C. W. Williams, the well known engineer, exhibited a drawing of the boilers of the Leviathan steamship, and took occasion to say that they presented the greatest violations of natural and chemical laws that he had ever witnessed. He ridiculed the idea of their burning coal in the furnaces without great waste of fuel or an enormous evolution of smoke. Each boiler—double boiler—of the Leviathan contains twelve furnaces, and about four hundred thousand cubic feet of atmospheric air per hour are required for proper combustion of the gases alone; but in what manner the air is to get into the furnaces does not appear. Mr. Williams remarked that it really seemed as if the utmost pains had been taken to exclude the air, it being as impossible for the air to be supplied through the fuel on the grate as for a man to breathe the air which comes from the lungs of another person. It is an ascertained fact in chemistry that a ton of coal producing ten thousand cubic feet of gas requires one hundred thousand cubic feet of air for thorough combustion, and by some it is estimated at even double that quantity.

**A Destructive Fire at Lewisport, Ky.**—About five o'clock on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in a hotel kept by Mr. Pearson in Lewisport, Ky., a town on the river about twenty miles above Owensboro, and, before it was arrested, destroyed the hotel, a private dwelling belonging to Mrs. Maynard, and six stores, constituting a large portion of the compact part of the town. Most of the goods in the stores were saved, only some \$4,000 or \$5,000 worth being destroyed. One person had \$1,000 in bank notes burned up. The buildings consumed were cheap frame buildings, and the loss is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$12,000. We learn there was no insurance on any of the property.

**The London Herald's Paris correspondent** now says that the suppression of every journal in Paris has actually been in contemplation; that the proposition was discussed at the late meeting of the Cabinet, and was opposed only by the Emperor and M. Fould.

**SEVERE SENTENCE.**—Judge Mallon, of Cincinnati, has sentenced Sophia Fannenberger to the penitentiary for life for infanticide.

**Mrs. Sharp**, who was found guilty of being an accessory to an abortion, was sentenced to the county jail for three months.

**THE UTAH EXPEDITION.**—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, under date of the 1st:

The troops in Kansas—about 2,500—are to be organized without delay for the new expedition to Utah. They will conduct a large train with supplies, animals, &c., for the relief of Col. Johnston's command, as well as for themselves.

Army men make much objection to the employment of volunteers for service in Utah. They say that, for a long march, the best disciplined troops are necessary. Volunteers could not be so far restrained as to preserve themselves from the hazards of the expedition. They would suffer more from their own impudence than from any enemy. Besides, the Mormons have a hatred of the volunteers, and will make a desperate war against them. As to the regulars, they say they have no enmity to them, and will not resist them by force. But, said Brigham Young to Capt. Van Vleet, "if the rabble from Missouri and Illinois come here, we will quietly dispose of them."

I am persuaded by information which I have received that a volunteer force, if raised either on the Pacific side or on this side, for service in Utah, would be useful only for the purpose of bringing about a war of extermination. The Mormons would soon cut off a small force, and a larger one could not subsist. The regular troops will be restrained from collision with the Mormons, and the latter will avoid a conflict with them. Thus, a chance will be afforded for the re-establishment of the authority of the United States in Utah, without a war. The Mormons will find it their interest to submit quietly to the sovereignty of the United States, and this they may do, without relinquishing their absurd and heathenish institutions and practices.

The emigration to Salt Lake from Iowa and Nebraska, and the other States and Territories where Mormons are now established, will be considerable this spring. Their trains will start this month. It is intended, if possible, that the expedition for the relief of Col. Johnston shall be in readiness for starting this month.

[From the Washington States.]

**THE AMERICAN SHIP ADRIATIC AND THE FRENCH CAUCHOIS.**—As considerable interest has been manifested in the case of the American vessel Adria-tic, which recently escaped a second time from the hands of the French authorities, we thought proper to inquire at the State Department whether the owners of the vessel had made any complaint in regard to her seizure, or whether our consul at Lyons had made a report concerning the affair. Nothing, we learn, has been communicated to the Department on the subject. It is, we understand, the opinion of the Secretary of State that our Government has no authority to interfere, as no complaint of injustice to our citizens has been made, and as the case is one to be decided in the legal tribunals of France alone. If the Adriatic be overtaken and recaptured in a port to which the authority of the laws of France does not extend, the case will be quite different, and our government may then, it is thought, very properly extend its protecting power and influence.

Letters received in Belfast, Me., announce that Capt. Durham of the Adriatic had completely eluded the search of the steamer sent after him, and had reached Spezzia, where he had taken in provisions, and was on the eve of sailing for New York. The following extract is from a letter received by his brother:

SPEZZIA, Jan. 20.

We arrived here on the 18th from Marseilles, after giving the Frenchmen the slip. I went on board the Adriatic at 9 o'clock in the evening for our departure, and, with four men, went to the top-sails then hauled out through the ship's down to the mouth of the harbor, and made sail. Before daylight we were out of sight of the city. I was obliged to slip both anchors, and put to sea without them. It was a pretty good night's work considering the circumstances. I am now safe in regard to being seized by the French authorities, as they cannot take me here. The Sardinian Government will not allow me to land, and as I cannot get anchors I shall have to come on without them. The United States store keeper here has furnished me with stores enough to reach the United States. I don't know what sort of a scrape I shall have next.

J. B. DURHAM.

"Ah!" said Mrs. Partington, as she stood looking at the placards stuck all over the front of a store, advertising "damaged goods" for sale. It was not a big R like those which doctors begin their prescriptions with, but the simple ejaculation "ah!" and as she said it, people going along listened to hear what she had to say. "This," continued she, running along like a wheelbarrow, "is what is meant by Mr. Jaquetta when he says 'sweet are the uses of advertisements.' But," and here she butted against the word "damaged," making two syllables of it, with a profane construction on the first, that made her hold her hands up in unqualified horror. "But though the goods are aged, I don't see the need of putting it quite so strong—so much stronger than the goods are, I dare say." She here pulled at her sleeve, at the same time kicking a big dog on the nose who was smelling at her "ridicule," and the old lady moved on amid the crowd.—Boston Post.

**New regulations have been adopted by the respective Post Office Departments of this country and Great Britain for the treatment of newspapers in the mails, found to contain writing or any enclosure, the object being to check the fraudulent practice referred to, which is now prevailing in both countries to a much greater extent than formerly. These regulations prescribe that newspapers posted in the United States for the United Kingdom, or vice versa, if found to contain writing or any enclosure, shall, at the option of the dispatching country, either be stopped and sent to the dead letter office, or be forwarded, charged with full letter postage United States and British combined; and if the writing or enclosure be detected in the country to which such newspapers are sent, a like course shall be adopted. The Postmaster General has therefore instructed the respective United States exchange offices to forward all newspapers addressed to Great Britain found to contain writing or any enclosure, charged with full letter rate of postage; and post-masters throughout the country are particularly enjoined to scrutinize such papers closely with a view to detect frauds of this character.**

**"Vagabond," of the New York Sunday Times,** discourses eloquently about society in Washington before Lent:

There were here all the socialities and very many of the nobilities; the latter in large numbers, but the former in larger. There were breakfast parties and dinner parties, day receptions and evening receptions, *matinees* *dancees* and balls, suppers without women and women without suppers; indeed, the whirl was so incessant that I was at last glad to get out of it and rest from my labors. We think in New York that we know what gaiety is, but ours is tame by comparison with the intensity of Washington dissipation. We have some sort of a respite during the day. If, at the height of the season, we go to two and, once in a great while, to three parties a night, we lie late next morning, and gather strength for the next night's efforts. But they never sleep in Washington; tired nature's sweet restorer is not "received" there; no arrangements are made in regard to her; you dance at a ball till four o'clock in the morning, and are expected to be prompt at a breakfast with Congressmen who go to the House at twelve. Now, I have paid visits in New York on the morrow of some *recherche fete*, and not found the ladies "at home," their fatigue incapacitated them for receiving; but in Washington there is a nightly occasion, and a round of visiting besides, which allows you no intermission to recruit.

The day receptions are not like the *matinees* in New York, attended almost exclusively by the *beau sexe*; you will find a Cabinet minister at home with his wife and daughters, and see half a dozen of the most prominent statesmen in the country flitting in the half-light of the parlors, or two or three well-known soldiers hanging over some charmer at the piano. Indeed, the most distinctive feature of Washington society is the presence of men of talent and character. Everybody knows and Lewis how much our New York society is given up to boys and girls; how few distinguished men are to be seen at our balls; how comparatively lowered the tone of conversation thus becomes; how sadly deficient the most brilliant saloons are in brilliant talkers. Dancers we New Yorkers have in abundance, and here and there a musical house can be pointed out; but the number of ladies who are able to gather around them a circle of prominent or talented men for an evening can be counted on your fingers. They manage these things better in Washington; they dance there as much and as well as we do. The people who can do nothing but dance are accommodated; the dancers' music is heard as regularly every night in every parlor as you enter, and as constantly till you leave, as it is here; but this is not all. Older people, and people who have other than social position, men who have made their mark in the world, are to be seen at all the entertainments; are not rare enough to be lions; are the rule rather than the exception.

A Washington belle scorns a man who has not something to distinguish him. She demands a name as well as a man; a name, too, known outside of a single set; something more than irreproachable manners, faultless toilette, and divine dancing; something more than fortune, or family, or fashion; she may be exorbitant, but she asks for talent, and the distinction which this has brought its possessor. No inglorious Miltons, no guiltless Cromwells will do; the man must have achieved some of his greatness, if he hopes to make an impression upon these exacting fair ones; and when statesmen, successful politicians, generals, diplomats, and men of this stamp crowd the rooms, it is impossible that the entire tone of the society they frequent and compose should not be affected. So there is at once dignity and ease, distinction and *savoir faire*. The conversation is finer, and the society more cosmopolitan; there is neither the provincial coldness of Boston, nor the haughty of Philadelphia, nor the pretence of New York manners. The necessities of public life oblige the leaders to be anything but exclusive; everybody is admitted, but the influence is good, and you see as little bad manners as in the most select circle elsewhere.

[Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.]

**FROM THE PLAINS.**  
 WESTPORT, Mo., Feb. 23, 1858.  
 Mr. Kitchen, freighter, arrived here on the 23d inst., having started from Tecolote, New Mexico, on the 20th of January. At the time of starting, there was no news of importance in the Territory. The Indian tribes were all quiet and looking to trade. Mr. Kitchen comes in this early to get goods to New Mexico in time for the heavy spring trade anticipated. He came down the Cimarrone river, affording good dry grass for animals and willow twigs for fire. At the upper Cimarrone Spring he met about one hundred and fifty Kiowas. They were friendly, and, after a short interchange of good relations, passed on up the river to where the great body of the nation was encamped. At the lower Cimarrone Spring he met a large war force of Comanches. A long Indian talk ensued. They expressed the best feelings for the white brother. Said they heard there would be a heap of trade carried on by the white man across the Plains next season. So far as their people were concerned, the trains would not be disturbed, neither would any demands ever be made again upon the white people. If the Great Father chose to send them on presents they would gratefully receive them, but would not think hard if they were neglected. What seems to have offended down the Indians was that they had heard much "big talk" about the white soldiers going to wipe out the Mormons. Coming on the Arkansas river, and when within fifteen miles of Pawnee Fork, he suddenly met about 250 Arapahoe warriors, all armed with lance, gun, and pistol. Never were Indians better equipped. He was ordered to halt, which he did with dispatch. Storm, the chief, with a few chosen, gathered around on the ground, lit the calumet, Kitchen in their midst, and then talked a long while. Storm related that he had just had a big fight with the Pawnees, on Pawnee Fork, the day before. The contest was a bloody one. Ten Pawnees were killed, some taken prisoners, and almost every one who escaped was wounded. Ten bleeding scalps were displayed by Storm to prove his assertion. Storm also displayed a letter written by William Bent, a trader, in which he was endorsed as a popular and brave Indian in the Arapahoe tribe, worthy of the bounty of travelers. Mr. Kitchen was thus partly compelled to release himself of a great part of his provisions. He was then permitted to pass on. That night he camped at Pawnee Fork. Some of the boys, in hunting word to build the camp fire, found many dead horses lying about, dreadfully gashed, and also picked up two Pawnee Indian hands that had been lopped off in the fight. It was the battle ground described by Storm. Mr. Kitchen found in the Little Arkansas river, further on, ten dead Pawnee bodies. Some of them were submerged in the water and lifelike, others on the verge were in a state of putrefaction. It is supposed they were killed by the Kaws.

**MARRIED.**

On the 4th inst., by Elder Richard C. Ricketts, of Midway, Mr. CHAS. W. RICE and Miss A. J. A. BARFIELD, of this city.

Detroit papers please copy.

**IMPORTANT TO TAVERN AND COFFEE-HOUSE KEEPERS.**—In the Journal and Bulletin of the 10th of December last the following decision of the court of appeals, prepared for us by Gen. John M. Harlan, was published. We reproduce it, as we learn it is the intention of the officers to enforce its provisions strictly. It will be seen that it prohibits the playing of any game for liquor even, whether it is cards, backgammon, dominoes, or any other, and imposes a heavy penalty on the keeper of the house who permits it:

Marston vs. Commonwealth, from Campbell Circuit. Marston was indicted for permitting games at which money and property were won and lost, to be played in his house, in violation of sec. 10, chap. 42 of the Revised Statutes. A demurrer to the indictment was overruled, and upon trial he was found guilty, and his fine assessed by the jury at two hundred dollars, for which sum a judgment was rendered against him.

A new trial was moved upon the following grounds: 1st. That the court erred in granting and in refusing instruction to the jury, and 2d. That the verdict was contrary to law and the evidence. This motion was overruled, and Marston appealed to the court of appeals. The grounds for a new trial below were relied on for a reversal here, and it was also complained that the circuit court erred in overruling the demurrer to the indictment.

Judge Stites delivered the opinion of the court. Held.—With regard to the action of the circuit court in overruling the demurrer, it is sufficient to say that the Criminal Code (sec. 343) provides that a judgment shall not be reversed for "an error in not setting aside an indictment or in overruling a demurrer thereto."

The proof conclusively shows that Marston, who kept a coffee-house or liquor shop, permitted games of cards and dice, such as "Euchre," "Rounce," and "Kosuth," at which liquor and cigars or "treats" were won and lost, to be played in his house. Indeed it appears to have been a resort for that purpose.

The statute neither discriminates as to the amount of money nor the value of property won or lost, but declares that "whoever shall suffer any game whatever, at which money or property is won or lost, to be played in a house, boat, or room, or in premises under his control, shall be fined from two hundred to five hundred dollars for each offense." The obvious intent of the provision was to suppress a pernicious and ruinous vice by prohibiting gambling houses of any description, whether upon a large or small scale. And the court properly instructed the jury that if the defendant knowingly permitted games at which money or property was won or lost to be played in his house, and money, however small amount, or property, however small in value, was, with his knowledge and permission, won or lost at such games, he came within the inhibition of the statute.

The instruction, therefore, asked for by appellant, containing the converse of the instruction granted, was obviously erroneous and properly refused.

The case of Rittie vs. Commonwealth (June term, 1857) presented altogether a different question, and is not in point. The inquiry in that case was whether the bagatelle table or machine used by those who frequented the house came within the description of tables, machines, or contrivances denounced in the 6th section of the same chapter *supra*, under which Rittie was indicted, and not as to the amount of money or value of property bet necessary to constitute gambling.

Judgment affirmed.

**TEXAS.**—A letter from Austin says: We have established and endowed institutions for the insane, the deaf and dumb, the blind and the orphans, all on a firm basis. We have just passed a law establishing the University of Texas, for which 221,400 acres of land were set apart in 1839, and to which is now added one hundred thousand dollars in money and an indefinite amount of other valuable lands. We have appropriated \$200,000 for a geological survey of the State, and at last have by law brought our lands into market at from fifty cents to one dollar and a half per acre. These things, with the fact that we have \$2,250,000 of a common school fund, and that each of the one hundred and fifty counties owns 17,000 acres of school lands, will show what kind of people the Texans are—intelligent, liberal, and magnanimous.

Our glorious young State will be the Empire State in twenty years, and second only to New York within ten. Our population now is near 600,000—in 1850 it was 212,000. We have 121 organized counties, and 38 to be organized, generally containing 900 square miles each, and still one-half the State is a wilderness. We have just passed a law providing for free negroes to choose masters, as most all among us desire to do, and also a bill to prevent emancipation by will. We will not have the curse of free negroes upon us.

**WHAT A GREAT FOUNDRY IS DOING.**—At this time there is working being done at the Novelty Works for the Russian, Austrian, Egyptian, and Spanish governments. The first vessel built at this establishment for the Russian government was so swift a factory that she ordered a fine steam frigate, which will be called the "Japanese," also another vessel, that will be the largest ever built in this city. She will be 7000 tons, and like the vessel now being finished, will be a screw propeller. The entire cost will probably exceed \$1,000,000.

The work done for the Egyptian Viceroy is a monstrous pump, that is to be put up with a hydraulic engine for pumping, upon the banks of the Nile, to draw off water for the purpose of irrigating the fields. It will probably cost \$200,000 or \$400,000, and will be finished early in March. For the Austrian government there is being made hydraulic machinery, engines, cradles, and locomotives, to be used with dry docks similar to those put up at Philadelphia and Pensacola for the U. S. government. This work will be finished in the course of four or five months.

The work being done for the Spanish Government are massive lathes, intended for the arsenal at Havana. In addition, the Novelty Works have a large amount of work on hand for private companies. The most important is an iron steam vessel, intended to run on the Orinoco river and its branches. In ten days she will be put together in the shop. She will be 163 feet in length and 26 feet in breadth.

New York Express.

**GREAT RAILROAD EXCITEMENT AT MILWAUKEE AND WATERTOWN.**—There has been considerable excitement in our city for the past three or four days, occasioned by M. D. C. Freeman's keeping possession of the Milwaukee and Watertown railroad after its sale by the La Crosse Company to the Madison, Fond du Lac, and Michigan Railroad Company, and the latter company's attempt to take forcible possession of the road. On Saturday afternoon, a number of the directors and officers, accompanied by about thirty or forty men, proceeded to the depot in this city, just before the time for the train leaving for Watertown, turned off the conductors, engineers, and other officers, after some resistance on the part of the Freeman men, and took entire possession of the train. The "Jackson party" were so much in the ascendancy as to numbers that the other had no chance to make any resistance, and went on to Watertown, ousting the Freemans from each station as they went along, and giving possession to some of their own party. The thing was done so unceremoniously that little was known about it in this city until yesterday, when the leaders of the Jacksonites were brought back in irons by the chief of police, to answer the charge of riotous conduct.

Milwaukee Sentinel, March 1.

**ST. CHARES RESTAURANT,**  
 Fifth street, between Market and Main.  
 I AM this day in receipt of another large lot of GAME, direct from the prairies, consisting of  
 VENISON, PHEASANTS, QUAILS, and GROUSE.  
 Also, direct from their native element, 5,000 super PRINCE'S BAY OYSTERS, fresh, fat, and juicy; all of which I am prepared to serve up in an unequalled style both in Restaurant and to private families.  
 C. C. RUEFFER.  
**TOBACCO**—100 boxes Virginia, Missouri, and Kentucky for sale by  
 R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

## **Family Sewing Machines.**



101 Fourth street,  
 BETWEEN MARKET AND JEFFERSON.  
 Louisville, Ky.

**WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE** with increased confidence in its merits as the best and most reliable Family Sewing Machine now in use. It sews equally well on the thickest or thinnest fabrics, makes the back-stitch impossible to unravel, with the essential advantage of being alike on both sides, forming no ridge nor chain on the under side. It is simple in construction, more steady in movement, and more durable than any other machine. We give full instruction to enable the purchaser to sew ordinary seams, stitch, hem, fell, quilt, blind, and tuck, all on the same machine, and warrant it for three years.

A. SUMNER & CO.

**PICTURES.**  
 477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.  
**HARRIS'S GALLERY**  
 Feb 12 dlyr mar 23 hly

## **MODES DE PARIS.**

**WINTER MILLINERY.**  
 106 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson.

The undersigned would call the especial attention of the ladies to the new and elegant stock of

**MILLINERY GOODS,**  
 Such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Collars, Dress Caps, &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

**LADIES' DRESS HATS** made to order and all orders faithfully and promptly filled on very reasonable terms.

Mrs. A. JONES, Agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 The undersigned would take this method of returning his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the liberal patronage he has received during the past 10 years. Having resumed business, he may be found, for the present, at the Show-Case Factory, No. 314 Green street, between Third and Fourth, adjoining his old stand, where all orders for PAINTING, GLAZING, &c., will be promptly attended to at prices to suit the times.

JNO. H. HOWE.

**SPRING FASHIONS.**  
 HAYES & CRAIG will introduce two new styles of HATS for Spring and Summer on Saturday next, 6th inst. As this is a matter of great importance to the fashionable world, they have everybody will call without further invitation and pass judgment on them.

**PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main street,** will, on Saturday next, March 5, introduce to the public their Louisville STYLE DRESS HAT for 1858.

**CHILDREN'S BEAVERS.**—Some very beautiful and new styles just received this morning per express and for sale low for cash by

**PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main street.**

**To Country and City Merchants.**  
 PRATHER & SMITH are manufacturing and receiving the largest and most elegant assortment of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS ever seen in Louisville, to which they invite the special attention of merchants visiting the city. To each of prompt-paying customers, bargains can be had by calling at their establishment, 455 Main street.

**HOOPS! HOOPS!**  
 COOPER'S (not Ladies') Truss Hoops from 31 to 10 inch and all kinds of Coopers' Tools for sale by

A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third st.

**Soft Hats—Spring Styles.**  
 PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main street, have received a full assortment of Soft Hats for the spring trade, direct from the importer, which they will offer very low for cash.



**PORTABLE FORGES.**  
 For fenders, Copper-smiths, Millers, Planters, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic that needs a Smithshop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanic's Tools wholesale and retail by

A. McBRIDE, No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the line of hardware may always be obtained at the lowest cash prices.

**DOMESTIC GOODS.**—Just received—Heavy Plantation Drills, Do. stripes do. Do. Plaid Cottons for Servants; Do. Osnaburghs; Do. Osnaburgh Cottons; Grogs; Bleached do. With many other goods in the Domestic line, for sale cheap.

C. DUVALL & CO.

**BASKETS.**  
 FOR SPRING SALES.

A LARGE assortment now open—Travelling Baskets; Botanical Baskets; Work Baskets; Card Baskets; Flower Baskets; Sewing Baskets; School Baskets; Lunch Baskets; Market Baskets; Cloth Baskets; Office Baskets; Fancy Baskets. The trade supplied at low rates.

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

**NEW SPRING GOODS FOR 1858.**  
 Received this morning by Express by

**C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.**  
 WE are in receipt, this morning, of a lot of beautiful and seasonable goods, in part as follows:

Stella Shawls; Chenille bordered Shawls; Ribbon-boned Mourning Shawls; Broche Scarfs; Superb assortment of black Silks; Check Silks for Children; French Chintz, new spring style; Brilliant, small figure; Mourning Prints; New style English Prints; Alexander's Kid Gloves, all numbers, &c. We invite the special attention of the ladies. We shall offer bargains.

C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st.

**SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS**  
 AT MARTIN & PENTON'S,  
 96 Fourth street.

ELEGANT SILK ROBES;  
 ELEGANT SIDE STRIPE ROBES;  
 PLAIN COLORED SILKS;  
 KID GLOVES of every kind;  
 EMBROIDERIES, new styles;  
 WHITE ILLUSIONS, all widths;  
 MANCHESTER GINGHAMS (70 yards);  
 PRESSED FRENCH FLANNELS, all colors;  
 PLAIN COLORED BRILLIANTS;  
 SUPER CHINTZES, French and English;  
 BLACK CRAPES, all widths;  
 FRENCH LACE VEILS, new styles;  
 BLEACHED COTTONS;  
 STELLA SHAWLS;  
 BOMBAINES;  
 6-4 DE LAINES;  
 PLAIN SILKS;  
 CRAPE COLLARS AND SETS;  
 SHIRT BOSOMS;  
 ROOP SKIRTS.

And in receipt daily of many other desirable things.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth st.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR ALL THE FOREIGN REVIEWS** at club rates (postage added) by

F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st.

**RALLY, AMERICANS!**—Americans of the Second Ward will meet at E. D. Prewett's, on Jefferson street, to-night. Americans from other wards are invited to attend.

**TO THE LADIES.**—We would state that G. B. Tabb, corner of Fourth and Market streets, has received a large and varied stock of spring and summer dry goods. He has received all the novelties and new styles, and is now offering a stock of goods that, in point of beauty, elegance, and variety, he feels guaranteed in the assertion that it cannot be surpassed in any of the Western cities. He has received a style of robe, both silk and organdie, that has not been introduced any former season. He has also received an assortment of barege robes, chaitelle, bayadere, queen's cloth, plain jacket, chintz, brilliantine, kid gloves, lace sets and collars, organdie muslins, plain de laines, and in fact every article, fancy and domestic, that is requisite for a dry goods store.

m2 j&b

**1858. NEW PATTERNS. 1858.**  
**Wall Papers.**

**FIRST ARRIVAL IN THIS MARKET.**  
 WE have just received 13 cases Wall Papers, new patterns and styles, for the coming season, to which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

**GOOD PAPER HANGING** in special with us. All work done by us is warranted to bear the inspection of good judges or no charge for paper or labor of hanging.

Prices for cash to suit the times.

W. F. WOOD,  
 Third street, near Main.

**ATLANTIC MAGAZINE** for March just received. also the back numbers and the New York Letter, and for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,  
 99 Third st.

**FRANK LESLIE'S NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE** AND HOUSEHOLD WORKS for March for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,  
 99 Third st.

**PARTON'S LIFE OF BERRI:**  
 LIVINGSTON'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA: for sale at

GUNTER'S BOOKSTORE,  
 99 Third st.

**To Country and City Merchants.**  
 Our stock of HATS, CAPS, and STRAW GOODS is large and complete. Call at 455 Main st. and examine our stock before making your purchases, as we are determined to offer bargains.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS.**—Still few sets left, which we are offering very low for cash. Store Martin from \$18 up. Rock Martin, &c., from \$5 up. Now is the time to buy cheap.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.

**SOFT HATS.**—In store and receiving daily Soft Hats for men and boys, which we are selling cheap for cash.

PRATHER & SMITH, 455 Main st.







# EVING BULLETIN.

**NEW STEAMER R. J. LOCKWOOD BURNED.**—The new steamer R. J. Lockwood, just completed at New Albany for Captain Lamotte for the Missouri river trade, was destroyed by fire at 8 o'clock last night. The Lockwood was on a trial trip to a wood yard, and caught fire as she was leaving the wharf. Capt. Lamotte and her crew fled to the Kentucky shore, where she burned to the water's edge. Some 50 or 60 gentlemen and ladies were on board. All were rescued. The loss is a severe one to Capt. Lamotte, who owned her. She cost from \$40,000 to \$45,000, and was not insured.

The Lockwood is the ninth or tenth steamer that has been destroyed by fire in the last four weeks. The first was the Fanny Fern below Cincinnati, then the four boats at New Orleans, the Pelican in Arkansas river, the Eliza Battle in the Alabama river, the H. A. Jones above Cincinnati, and now the Lockwood.

**DANGEROUS ALTERED NOTE.**—A one dollar note on the Southern Bank of Kentucky (new plate), altered to a five, has made its appearance in Pittsburg. The note is altered by pasting the words five dollars over the one dollar line, and also pasting the figure five over the figure one on the upper right hand corner. The lower left hand corner of the note has been burnt, leaving the upper half of the letter B and the letter E, making the word appear as though it read five. On the genuine "ones" on this bank the upper left corner is a country scene—a man breaking corn—a woman sitting on the ground with a basket on her lap, and a negro boy holding a bow—with fence, hogs, and house in the background. On the upper right hand corner a figure of a man in a hat, and on the lower right corner a flock of sheep. Below the title of the bank is a sketch of a young girl. The five-dollar notes on this bank are different from this plate.

Capt. Forsyth returned from Frankfort yesterday, where he tendered his company to the Government. He was accepted, and makes the eighth company in the regiment. Capt. F.'s company numbers over 100 men.

The ship Ocean Monarch cleared from New Orleans on the 23d for Liverpool with the largest cargo ever shipped from that port. It comprised 5,900 bales cotton, weighing 3,239,674 pounds.

The New Orleans Picayune makes the following reference to the stock of the Southern Pacific railroad:

"On the 17th, all the forfeited stock of the Southern Pacific railroad Company, forfeited for the non-payment of accrued dividends, was sold at public sale. I found business terms satisfactory to the company. The sale was general, without any discrimination in favor of any delinquent shareholder."

All certificates, therefore, which are now outstanding upon which less than four per cent. has been paid, are valuable, unless they have receipts for the past installment due thereon, or be accompanied by such receipts from the proper officer for the payment of such installments.

We deem it proper to make this announcement for general information, that innocent parties may not be imposed upon by holders of certificates of the stock forfeited and sold on the 17th. A notification of the forfeiture and sale of the delinquent stock, with various installments paid of 3 1/2, 3, 2 1/2 and less amounts, on outstanding certificates, has been, we learn, given to each delinquent stockholder, by a printed circular sent through the post office, thus no misapprehension might exist with them and no injustice be inflicted upon unsuspecting parties who might feel disposed to purchase the stock of the company. The stock on which four per cent. has been paid is of any value.

We therefore suggest, as a matter of propriety and exposure, for all who have formerly purchased, and have received therefor, to send them to the office of the company in New York or in New Orleans, and have them replaced by four per cent. stock.

The charter having been finally secured, and the road lying in a state of prosperous progress, the stock will naturally be sought after. We deem it proper, therefore, to advise great caution in the purchase of stock certificates with less than four per cent. paid and receipted thereon.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Courier says:

"Great exertions are making here for a Leconte convention in New York. The Custom House and Post Office have been ordered to put forth their full strength and contribute liberally of their salaries to the cause of the Union. It will not 'come off' if there is money in the treasury to prevent it. A strong executive influence is now pressing upon Toombs or Stephens (as if Pyraides could have Orestes, or Castor desert Polix) to address the assembled patriots, not on the 'principle of the Nebraska bill,' but as it is a bold and so frankly offensive to even Democratic endurance, but upon the 'later and greater principle that 'felony is no crime.'"

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:

CARLISLE, Ky., March 2, '88.

GENTLEMEN: The duel of which I informed you a few days since has assumed a truly serious aspect. Mr. Bishop, on Saturday last, accepted Mr. Smith's challenge, and the matter is now in the hands of their respective friends. Messrs. Summers and Piper for Mr. Bishop, and Messrs. McCallahan and Fisher for Mr. Smith. Stronous efforts are being made by the numerous friends of each to settle the difficulty, but so far all has proved unavailing. Yours, &c. SUBSCRIBER.

P. S. The terms upon which Mr. Bishop accepted the challenge are not yet known to the public.

**MORMON HOSTILITIES.—THE DANITES AND THEIR MURDERS.**

CAMP SCOTT, Jan. 3, 1858. Reddick, the hospital steward of the 10th infantry, who was taken prisoner by the Mormons while guarding from the camp of the 10th to that of the 5th on Main's Fork, about the end of October, has been released by Brigham Young, probably as an equivalent for Elder Almeron Grow, who was sent to Salt Lake City with Gov. Cumming's proclamation. He arrived at Camp Scott last evening, accompanied by two messengers who were captured by the Mormons during the month of October, and were released at the same time with himself. Gen. Wells furnished them with conveyance from Salt Lake City to Bear River, and from there they made their way through the snow on foot.

Reddick confirms the fact that there is a series of Utah posts along the main road from Salt Lake City, the nearest being within 40 miles of this camp. By means of these, news of every movement in our army is conveyed with great rapidity to Brigham Young. He says that the Mormon partisans who opposed against us last fall were the best equipped of their forces. Every two men were provided with four horses and one pack-mule. He confirms the fact that there is a great scarcity of clothing and groceries in Salt Lake City, although there is abundance of the products native to the territory.

He confirms the suspicion that a most atrocious murder was committed by Wm. A. Hickman, the chief Thug or Danite, on a mountaineer named Tamm, in Oct.

A true narrative of the life of such Thugs as Hickman, Porter, Rockwell, and Lot Smith would, beyond question, make a story that would become classical in criminal annals. These men all live on small ranches near Salt Lake City, where they graze a few cattle, farming and stock-raising being their avowed employment, but their actual subsistence being on the spoils of the victims whom they sacrifice to the vengeance of their church. One of their number was taken prisoner to-day in our own camp. He passed him an hour or two ago, sitting on the road in front of the 5th Infantry's guard tent, smoking a pipe as composedly as if a noose was not dangling from his neck. His name is either James or John Thompson. He is a Mormon elder, and a Thug or Danite.

We came to camp this morning, accompanied by a Cheyenne Indian called Jim (who has visited us twice before), leading a mule loaded with butter and eggs, the first which have been seen by us since last summer. Although disguised in soldier's clothing, he was recognized while disposing of his butter in the store of Messrs. Gilbert & Gerish; and informa-

tion was conveyed to Major Porter, the Assistant Adjutant General. His avowed object was to discover what mails, expresses, and bearers of dispatches were to leave the camp, and about the time of their departure to send word to a band of Mormons who are lurking somewhere in our vicinity, so that they might cut them off.

The system of espionage practiced toward this expedition by the Mormons has been complete and successful. Not a single detachment of troops, nor a train, nor hardly even a party of civilians traveling across the plains, either on business or for pleasure, left the Missouri border during the summer without being accompanied by a Mormon spy in some subordinate capacity, such as teamster or cook. I do not know what additional precautions could have been employed against this system. The baggage of a suspected person might, if searched, furnish means of detection. Every Mormon who has undergone the process of endowment is expected to wear thenceforth a species of under garment, which has been described to me as a shirt and a pair of drawers, knit together so as to form one piece of clothing. This is put on by means of a long slit cut in it behind and tied together with strings. On the breast, and on one if not both arms, a piece in the shape of a lozenge is cut out, and then inserted with a broad seam.

CAMP SCOTT, Jan. 4, 1858. The Mormon Legislature.—The Mormon Legislature met, as was announced, at Salt Lake City, on Dec. 14. The council organized by the choice of Heber C. Kimball as President, and the House of Representatives elected John Taylor Speaker. On the 15th, Brigham Young sent in his message. On the 21st, the two legislative branches unanimously adopted and signed a series of resolutions endorsing Young's message, and pledging themselves to sustain him in the rebellion. On the 22d, they passed an act attaching Green River county, in which the U. S. troops are encamped, to Great Salt Lake county.

Brigham Young's Message.—Extracts.—Has Utah ever violated the principle of the Constitution, or so much as broken the most insignificant constitutional enactment? No. I have of the most scrupulous occasion for so doing, but have ever striven to peacefully enjoy and extend those rights granted to all by a merciful Creator. But so unobtrusive and wise a course does not seem to please those who live and wish to live by office, and those who make and love laws; and since those characters are numerous, and also powerful through well-disciplined organization, and since Utah has yielded right after right for the sake of peace, until her policy has emboldened the enemies of our Union, it is my duty as President to order that the laws be enforced. I have ordered an army to Utah as reported—for he has not officially notified me of such a movement, by his order—has at length succumbed, either of choice or through being overcome, to the cruel and nefarious counsels of those enemies, and is endeavoring to carry out a usurpation of power which of right belongs only to the people, by appointing civil officers known to be justly objectionable to freemen and sending a so-called army under mere color of law to force those officers upon us at the point of the bayonet, and to form a nucleus for the collection and protection of every gambler, cut-throat, whoremonger, and scoundrel who may choose to follow in their train. Such a treasonable system of operations will never be endured, nor even countenanced, by any person possessed of the least spark of patriotism and love of constitutional liberty.

The President knew, if he knew the facts in the case, as he was in duty bound to do before taking action, that the officials hitherto sent had been invariably received and treated with all the respect their offices demanded, and that a portion of them had met with far more courtesy than elsewhere would have been extended to them, or their conduct deserved; he also knew, or had the privilege of knowing, that the memorial of the last Assembly, as already stated, respectfully informed him that Utah wished good men for officers, and that such officers would be cordially welcomed and obeyed, but that we would not again tamely endure the abuse and insult meted by official villains, as were some who have formerly officiated here. Such a list of the leading facts, what were the legitimate inferences to be drawn from the rumors that the President had sent a batch of officials, with an army to operate as their posse? That he had willfully made the official appointments for Utah from a class other than good men, and placed himself, where tyrants often are, in the position of levying war against the very nation whose choice had made him its chief executive officer.

Fully aware, as has been justly written, that patriotism does not consist in aiding government in every base or oppressive policy, but in opposing it in paralyzing its power when it violates vested rights, affronts insulted justice, and assumes undelimited authority, and knowing that the so-called army, reported to be on its way to Utah, was an undisguised mob, if not sent by the President of the United States, and if sent by him in the manner and for the purpose alleged in all the information permitted to reach us, was no less a mob, though in the latter event acting under the color of law, upon learning of his base approach, I issued, as in constitutional duty bound, a proclamation expressly forbidding all bodies of armed men, under whatever name or by whomsoever sent, to come within the bounds of this Territory. That so-called army, or, more strictly speaking, mob, refused to obey that proclamation, copies of which were officially furnished them, and prosecuted their march to the neighborhood of Forts Bridger and Supply, which were vacated and burnt upon their approach, where it is said they intend to winter. Under these circumstances I respectfully suggest that you take such measures as your enlightened judgment may dictate, to insure public tranquility and protect, preserve, and perpetuate inviolate those inalienable constitutional rights which have descended to us as a rich legacy from our forefathers.

A civilized nation is one that never infringes upon the rights of its citizens, but strives to protect and make happy all within its sphere, which our Government, above all others, is obligated to accomplish, though its present course is as far from that wise and just path as the earth is from the sun. And, under the aggravated circumstances, but rather heaped upon us in the past, you and the whole people are my witnesses that it has more particularly fallen to my lot and been my policy and practice to restrain rather than urge resistance to usurpation and tyranny on the part of the enemies to the Constitution and Constitutional laws (who are also our enemies and the enemies of all republics and republicans), until forbearance under such cruel and illegal treatment cannot well be longer exercised. No one has denied, or wishes to deny, the right of the Government to send its troops when, where, and as it pleases, so it is but done clearly within the authorities and limitations of the Constitution, and for the safety and welfare of the people; but when it sends them clearly without the pale of those authorities and limitations, unconstitutionally to oppress the people, as is the case in the so-called army sent to Utah, it commits a treason against itself which commands the resistance of all good men, or freedom will depart our nation.

The Case of Wolcott.—We have read with great care the opinion of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson in this case; and we cannot resist the impression that, whatever may be the rights and powers of a committee of Congress, the investigation committee appointed to investigate the alleged corruption of members in the passage of the Tamm bill, of 1857, prosecuted their inquiry as to justify Wolcott to the stand he took under the advice of counsel. They did not, it appears to us, properly arrange their questions so as to elicit the information they desired. But be this as it may: the case has now gone to the courts; and such is our confidence of the legal acumen of Mr. Johnson, that we are prepared to see Wolcott triumph.—N. Y. Courier.

**MARRIED.**

In this city, on the evening of the 3d inst., by Rev. F. M. White, GEORGE A. DRAKE, Esq., to Miss JOSEPHINE F. HUGHES, daughter of the late John D. Hughes, of Louisville.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. W. M. Everts, Mr. J. RICHARD GOLDENBROOK, of Owensboro', and Miss LAURA H. THOMASON, daughter of Hon. Wm. P. Thomason, of Louisville.

**BOYS' YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS.** A general assortment for sale at

OWEN & WOOD'S.

**GENTS' FINE SEWED AND PEGGED** French Calf Boots in store and for sale at

OWEN & WOOD'S.

## DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, March 5. The market still continues dull. Flour nominally \$3 90 @ \$4 for city mills by the drayload. A sale of 30 bbls good country mills at \$3 75. We quoted wheat yesterday at 65 @ 70c, but some of the millers are still paying 75c for prime white.

There was a little better demand for sugar, caused by more favorable advices from New Orleans. A private dispatch quotes "fully fair" at 32c and prime at 34c and firm, and molasses 30c. A sale of 23 hbls at 65c, 3 at 57c, and 14 at 60c. A sale of 20 bags coffee at 11 1/2c and 10 bags at 11 1/4c. In molasses small sales at 32c. Sales of 30 bbls refined sugar at 11 1/2c.

The stocks of coffee in New Orleans, New York, and Baltimore on the 1st inst. aggregate 91,477 bags against 278,297 bags on the 1st of January last.

The stock of sugar at New York on the 1st inst. was 12,193 hbls (including 8,152 hbls New Orleans), 1,512 bags, and 5,926 boxes against same time last year of 12,092 hbls (no New Orleans) and 25,920 bxs.

The stock of molasses in New York on the 1st inst. was 5,731 hbls and 2,924 bbls against same time last year of 2,693 hbls and 4,903 bbls.

Provisions dull. Sales of 153 hbls mutton at \$15 and 100 casks bacon, one clear sides, for shipment, at 6 1/2c for shoulders, 5c for clear sides and hams, pgs extra, and 11c for Falls City hams. Bacon from the country was purchased by dealers at 6c for shoulders, 8c for hams, and 8 1/2c @ 8 3/4c for clear sides, and 14 1/2c for hbl and 9 1/2c for keg. Advices from New Orleans are unfavorable. The following is a private dispatch from New Orleans:

NEW ORLEANS, March 3. Mess pork is in fair demand and firm at 41c. Bacon dull at 35c for sides and 7 1/2c for shoulders. Bulk meats are firmer. Lard is dull at 19 1/2c for bbl. Flour nominal. Total stock of pork in the yards 14,000 bbls, and in private hands 6,000 bbls.

The commercial editor of the Cincinnati Gazette evidently doubts the accuracy of the statement of the stock of pork. He says: If 20,000 hbls covers the entire stock, it is considering the large receipts at that port, surprisingly small. The receipts at that port from September 1st to February 29th, were 165,480 hbls, and the exports 71,410 hbls. Including the reported stock of 20,000 hbls, and 74,830 hbls remain to be accounted for. The exports include all coastwise and foreign clearances, and if the figures presented are correct, there has been taken for consumption in the interior the extraordinary quantity of 74,830 hbls, being an increase, as compared with last year, of near 100 per cent.

Tobacco is lower. It has declined fully 50c per hundred. Sales yesterday of 66 hbls, viz:—at \$4 25 @ \$4 50, 21 at \$5 @ \$5 95, 14 at \$6 @ \$6 35, 16 at \$7 @ \$7 35, 5 at \$8 @ \$8 60, and 1 at \$9 50. The stocks at New York were as follows:

Stock March 1, 1858, hbls..... 213 3/4  
Stock March 1, 1857, hbls..... 4,785 1/2  
Sales of raw white at 17c and dull.

A dealer sold 30 bales of prime timothy hay from the wharf at \$11 and 50 bales were purchased by a dealer from the wharf at \$8 1/2c.

Corn and oats selling from store at 33 and 35c. Shot has advanced in St. Louis, and dealers here put up the price 3c. Sales of 100 bags at \$1 80.

Sales of 20 bales Connection sheetings at 45c and 50 bales batting at 14c.

Small sales of No. 2 mackerel in hbls at \$7 50.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4, P. M. Cotton—sales to-day of 4,000 bales at 11 1/2c, but the prices are irregular. Sugar @ 35c. Flour \$4 40. White corn 55c and yellow 50c. Rice coffee advanced 1/2c, with sales to-day of 5,500 bags at 10 1/2c @ 11 1/2c, stock at this port 12,000 bags. Freight stiffer at 15-22c to London, 6-16c to St. Petersburg, and 1/2 to Marseilles. Exchanges are unsettled.

Flour is active, with a large speculative demand—sales of 8,000 bbls at \$3 70 @ \$3 75 for superfine. Whisky declined to 10 1/2c and dull. Provisions are unchanged in every respect and not much done. Other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, March 4, P. M. Cotton market is heavy, with but little inquiry and weak prices—sales to-day of 2,000 bales. Flour buoyant—11,000 bbls sold at \$4 25 @ \$4 35 for State, a decline of 1c; Southern is in good demand. Wheat quiet. Corn firm—sales of 37,000 bushels. Prime pork is heavy at \$13 @ \$13 25. Lard is firm. Whisky steady. Sugar firm at 5 1/2c @ 5 3/4c. Molasses at 24 @ 25 1/2c. Beef steady. Bacon is buoyant at 14 @ 14 1/2c for city. Iron 82 1/2 @ 83. Lumber oil unchanged. Tea low is quiet. Freight on flour to Liverpool is 10d. The auction sale of coffee to-day was heavy. The third catalogue sold at full prices, but the balance was withdrawn. The buyers present not responding to the views of holders, who continued firm in their demands.

Stocks lower.—Cumberland Coal Company 22, New York Central 62 1/2, Reading 62 1/2, Michigan Central 75, Erie 33 1/2, Cleveland and Toledo 33 1/2, Cleveland and Pittsburg 17, Milwaukee and Mississippi 29 1/2, Canton Company 25 1/2, Tennessee 6 1/2, Missouri 7 1/2.

MEMPHIS.—Stemmer Alvin Adams left Memphis on Monday, the 1st inst., at 5 o'clock P. M. Passed Golden Age at Forked River Island; met Fort Wayne and Buckeye at Island 15; Woodford at Island 16; R. H. Window at Yerger's landing; H. D. Newcomb at Norfolk; New Uncle Sam at Paducah; Southerner at Henderson; Pacific at Gr. River Island; M. R. Runyan at Newburg; Fanny Bullitt at Hawserville; John Raine at Cloverport.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

MARCH 4.

ARRIVALS.

Princess, Nashville. James Montgomery, N. O. Superior, Cin. Wm. Eaves, Ky. River. John Gault, Nashville. Wm. Baird, N. O. Alvin Adams, Memphis. Braced, Green River.

DEPARTURES.

Princess, Cin. Wm. Eaves, Ky. River. John Gault, Nashville. Wm. Baird, N. O. Alvin Adams, Memphis. Braced, Green River.

RECEIPTS.

Per Princess from Nashville—120 bales cotton, Brady & Davis; 4 hbls tobacco; 8 bags footwear, adrs. order.

Per W. A. Eaves from Ky. River—54 bales hay, 6 hbls tobacco, order.

Per Superior from Cincinnati—2 hbls tobacco, Spratt & Harper; 7 bbls r. springs. L. & N. R. R. Co. 20 bags seed, H. B. Howard; 34 bxs cheese, Stage; 4 do oysters, Boyd; 10 do tobacco, Brent; 30 coils cotton yarn, Nock, W. & Co.; 50 do C. Duffield; 10 hbls clover seed, C. Bremaker; 77 do whisky, Chenoweth; 4 do seed, Peter & Buchanan; 290 bbls paper, Dupont; 21 kegs, Reed; 9 hbls tobacco, owner.

Per Braced from Green River—15 head cattle, Taylor; 12 do do, Alexander; 1 do do, 2 hbls bacon, 1 bbl lard, 6 do tallow, owner; 8 hbls tobacco, Spratt & Harper; 6 do do, Ronald & Brent; 3 bbls dried apple, 4 bags rice, do, Ginn; 3 bbls lard, 1 bbl fur, 3 bags lard, 1 box ax, 1 box Murrill, Trigg & Co.; 8 bbls lard, 3 do apples, 2 do beans, E. Oberdorfer, adrs. order.

Per Alvin Adams from Memphis—6 bales hides, White; 5 coils cotton, Linderberg; 12 bbls fruit; Terry; 5 bags game; 50 sacks corn, adrs. L. & F. R. R.; 8 sacks corn, Halbert, adrs. order.

**Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.**

H. FLETCHER & BENNETT, C. F. BENNETT.

463 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

Have now on hand the largest and best assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, FINE JEWELRY, and SILVER WARE ever offered for sale in this city. Their stock has been bought very low for cash, and selected in person direct from the manufacturers and importers, and is of the best quality and most fashionable styles. Being determined to sell at extremely low prices for cash, purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing. A recent import, 10 to 15 we are confident will be found to be something new and fashionable, will always be found to select from, viz:

Gold Lever Watches; Gold Lockets; Silver Lever Watches; Gold and Silver Specta; Gold Guard Chains; Gold Pens; Gold Vest Chains; Silver Forks; Gold Fob Chains and Snaps; Silver Spoons; Fine Gold Coral, and Cam; Silver Tea Sets; eo Pins; Silver Goggles and Cups; Diamond Pins and Ear-rings; Silver Butter Coolers; Rugs; Gold Trimbles; Opera Glasses, &c.

FLETCHER & BENNETT, CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. dec 15 d&w&b 463 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth

**New Books.**

HAND-BOOK of Household Science; a Popular Account of Heat, Light, Air, Aliments, and Clothing, &c.; with Illustrative Diagrams; by Edward L. Youmans, author of "Class Book of Chemistry," &c. \$1 25. The Queen of England; or, the Story of Victoria, Queen of William the Fourth; with portraits. 2 vols. \$2. Historical and Legal Examination of the Decision of the Supreme Court, in the United States, in the Dred Scott Case, with an appendix, by Thomas H. Benton. \$1.

CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. dec 15 d&w&b

## New Books.

STORIES and Legends of Travel and History for Children, by Grace Greenwood. Price 75c. Plans for the Future, by Capt. Mayne Reid. 75c. White Lies, a Novel, by Chas. Reade. \$1 25. The Cousins, or the Captain's Ward, by Jas. A. Maitland, author of "The Watchman," "Old Doctor," &c. \$1. Farley Entertainments: The Ladies' and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fashion. \$1 25. Hand-Book of Household Science, by Ed. L. Youmans, author of "The Class Book of Chemistry," &c. \$1 25. Christmas Story for 1858. The Pages of Certain English Prisoners and their Treasures in Spain, Children, Silver Jewels. By Chas. Dickens. 25c. Cheap Publications. A large supply fresh from the publishers.

Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j13 j&b

**Carpets, Floor Oil-Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, &c.**

A GENERAL assortment in the above goods now in store, and having determined to reduce our stock as low as possible, we will offer unusual inducements to purchasers. We solicit a call from the public generally. C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky. j11 j&b

**No Extra Charges of \$50 for "Professional Selections."**

HAVING MADE THIS DEPARTMENT OF MY business for several years past, I have been enabled to handle every variety of Pebbles and fine Glasses in use, with extremes of 1 inch to 72 inches focus, for the presbyopic or the myopic eye. I have the genuine Plano-convex and concave Glasses, also the double concave and convex. All purchasers are requested to return if not suited. J. H. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st. j13 j&b

**PULPIT SPECTACLES.** A large assortment just received. A pair of each of each we will be pleased to present to any preacher requiring their use. JOHN KITTS & CO., Main st. j13 j&b

We have studied this branch of our business closely for many years and know of no better aid to the sight than the above. J. K. & CO.

**THE NEW YEAR.** I will sell my stock of FANCY GOODS A COST FOR CASH Until the 10th of January, 1858.

Persons wanting presents for New Year day are requested to call, as great bargains will be sold for the money. W. W. TALBOT, 95 Fourth street. j13 j&b

**GENTS' HATS.** of Mole skin, Cassimere, and French soft felt, are offered at prices to suit the times. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j13 j&b

**NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.** We have a good assortment of LADIES' MISSES', and CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS, which we will sell at LESS THAN COST FOR CASH. PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j13 j&b

**BOYS' HATS AND CAPS.** beautiful styles, for sale at reduced prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j13 j&b

**A Great Book.** THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING, or Jerusalem As It Was, As It Is, and As It Is to Be. A large octavo, fully illustrated, with maps, charts, &c. By Elder J. D. Barclay, M. D., Missionary to Jerusalem. Price—cloth, \$2 50; full gilt Turkey morocco, \$5. The trade supplied on liberal terms. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j13 j&b

**The Technopast.** A DISCOURSE wherein an honest Baptist, by a course of argument to which no honest Baptist can object, is convinced that Infidelity is a proper subject of Christian Baptism. By H. B. Mayes. Price 75c. Just received by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j13 j&b

**MECHANICS' TOOLS AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE.** All the late improvements for sale by A. McBRIDE. j13 j&b

**GENTS' HATS of all styles, qualities, and colors for sale at reduced prices for cash by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j13 j&b**

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 89 Third street by A. McBRIDE. j13 j&b**

**AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.** from the finest ivory to the lowest price, for sale by PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j13 j&b

**BOYS' HATS AND CAPS of every description are to be had at very low prices for cash at PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st. j13 j&b**

**BOYS' SOFT HATS AND PLUSH-TRIMMED CAPS,** so desirable for winter, are selling very low. HAYES & CRAIG'S. j13 j&b

**Annals—New Styles.** THE GEN OF THE SEASON: A Book of Beauty. Original and Novel Keepsake. Flora's Dictionary: Leaflets of Memory. Also, Leavitt & Allen's complete series of 12 and 18 mo. Annals, in cut new styles of bindings—morocco gilt and morocco antique. For sale by CRUMP & WELSH, 84 Fourth st. j13 j&b

**AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST AND LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.** OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF GOODS OFFERED AT BARGAINS!

**C. DUVALL & CO.,** Main street, between Second and Third. j13 j&b

IN accordance with the pecuniary pressure of the day, we have placed such prices upon OUR FINEST STOCK, regardless of Eastern cost, as will induce sales by us.

We have an assortment of all grades of CARPETING, rich CURTAIN MATERIAL, fine Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, &c., with every style of goods usually to be found in a well-regulated Dry Goods store, all of which we offer AT BARGAINS FOR CASH. We are in receipt of New Goods purchased in the East far below the usual prices, which will be offered accordingly by us. C. DUVALL & CO., 537 Main st., opposite Bank of Ky. j13 j&b

**AT WM. KENDRICK'S.** What is more suitable for a keepsake than a handsome piece of FINE ART?

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